

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

Amusements To-Day.

Abbay's Park Theatre-In Colonel. Arademy of Design-Existing Booth's Theatre-Familia Bungett's Maseum Business and 9th et Chickering half-for ert. Daly's Theatre Oiste. Globe Dime Buseum-22 Dowery. Grand Opera troute-locas Wattrem's Etaverly's Ainlo's Carden-A Celebrated Came Maverly's 5th Av. Theatre-l'end wen Bayerly's Theatre, Brooklyn-Manula. Modison Square Theories Emersica Accepty Theatre, Brooklyn-unit of Corn San Francisco Minstrets-Browless and INA Standard Theatre-Patience.
Thalle Theatre-Durch sie Intentions Theatre Comique Equator Secretary Long Pastor's Theatre—Patience Union Square Theatre-Toe Ligare o London. TVallack's Theatre-The Money Spinser. Windsor Theatre- # Worth's Museum-181 Bowery.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 11, 1882, was .

Total for the week.

Remember 1874.

The Robbersonian resolution passed on Saturday at a conference of sub-committees controlled by Secon Robeson means busipess. Robeson has his definite idea of a policy for the Republican party as well as BLAINE; but while BLAINE's policy was mischief and a rumpus abroad, Robeson's is plunder and contentment at home.

If Secon Ropeson tells the Republican ma-Jority in Congress that a subsidy policy will te popular, he tells them the truth. It will be exceedingly popular with the jobbers, contractors, builders, junk dealers, projectors, promoters, lobbyists, and venal legislators who fatten when the Treasury is bled. As to its popularity with the country at

large, that is another thing. Before committing itself to the programme which SECOR ROBESON and his friends have prepared, the Republican majority of 1882 will do well to consider the historical relation of Secon Roberson and Robbersonian principles to the fate of the Republican ma-

Something for the Legislature to Do Immediately.

jority of 1874.

The voters of both parties are beginning to feel a sort of compassionate interest in the Legislature. For six weary weeks they have been pained to see their representatives at Alacclivity whereon stands the "great public calamity," and, after working a while at their own deadlock, retreat to their hotels, seize their deadhead passes, and seek rest in the bosoms of their constituents.

But the Legislature is not as badly off as some imagine. The Constitution has furnished the Senate with a presiding officer, the Assembly has chosen one for itself, and the old Clerks hold their offices till successors are elected. The two Houses, therefore, are not in such an unorganized condition as prevents their going straight to business.

Now, why should not the Senate and Assembly immediately take up, debate, and dispose of the pending constitutional amendment in regard to the canals? This is one of the most important subjects that will come before the Legislature. It interests every portion of the State, and especially the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Its determination will affect the question of our retention of a fair share of the seaboard trade of the West in grain, flour, provisions, lumber, and other heavy commodities.

The canal amendment will evoke a good deal of discussion, but it is not a party quesall. Time is precious in this case. and whether the pending measure is to be adopted or rejected, it should be done without needless delay, so that some sort of re-

The absence of committees in the two To be of any avail, the amendment must pass this Legislature in the exact words in which it passed the last Legislature. It is the inevitable discussion that will delay action; and the sooner it begins the better. Then why will not Democrats, Tammany Democrats, Stalwarts, and Half Breeds enter at once upon this debate? As we have said, it is not a party question; it is the people's question.

Nearly Forty-eight Millions Spent on Building.

About forty-eight millions of dollars was ings in New York, the exact sum being during a single year.

The regular winter weather, which was so present the progress of building is checked; but the indications are that as soon as spring if not exceeded. So long as rents continue to be as high as they are now, capital invested turns. More especially is that the case when

how their owners can not more than two or sential fullity of their functions in the new three per cent, out of them; whereas those situation, are about to resign. which were erected a few years ago in other neighborhoods are yielding five times that interest on their cost. These last were built | own Minister had formulated, can afford to when the materials for their construction | treat the threat of ox upation as idle bluster were low, and when wages were less than never meant to be seriously construed. It is they are now. Even the structures begun | true that the downfall of the Gamberra Cale or finished last year, when the cost of build- | inct in France may more or less modify the ing had much increased, will being in hand- | project of joint later vention, but even a cate some returns at the present rents, provided | gorient refusal on the part of M. DE FREYtheir situations are such as to make their | CINET to take part in a military demonstraspace especially desirable. But such editions thou could hardly extricate Great Britain from can only be under aken by men who com- her present dilenuna. It is, indeed, undermand heavy capital, for the land they occupy stood that the plans concerted with Gauis of the most costly in the city, and the BETTA contemplated little more than tistructures put up on it must be of the most | moral participation of Prance, since the Brit

expensive character. tenants taking up their accommodations at sistance, while the land troops desified to high prices. Though the supply of rooms is increased so greatly, rents do not decline in the best localities for banking, brokerage, insurance, and the like fusiness, or in the a proceeding fully sauctioned by their proquarters of lawyers. They are in some cases | discussors, the motives arging the British even stiffer than last year. The supply, it is Government to armed intervention would no

evident, does not yet exceed the demand. greater security of the new tarillings are | sund by the late Khedive remain in the hand making of improvements, or leading them | the highway to India.

eligible quarters among which to select, and the increased supply and better accommodations will cheek any purpose the landlords of the old and less convenient buildings may have had of putting up rents. They are already feeling the competition enough to avoid driving away good tenants by increased

charges. The rates for rents will not be advanced this year to any considerable extent, but will average about the same as last year. The growth of the wealth and population of the city is proved by the vast amount of money spent in 1891 in the erection of firstclass dwellings. Of these 791 were put up, at a cost of \$13,492,530, much more than a third of the whole sum laid out in building during the year. The price of a good house in one of the fashionable neighborhoods far up town is now as great as that which not many years ago was paid for dwellings of very exis about the lowest figure, and for many houses of far from remarkable pretensions one handred and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are now asked. These prices are too high, and it is not surprising that purchasers are not easily found, or that such dwellings remain on the market even at a time when the demand for houses is greater now expect to get a handsome house in a fashlonable neighborhood without paying a large sum of money for it, and we cannot hope to do it hereafter, certainly not until some great business depression, long continued and widespread, begins to seriously affect landed property in New York.

The number of apartment houses also in-266 of them, and preparations for still further up this year than were erected in 1831. They have proved a most profitable investment for capital, and even yet, though the number of them is so great, they are almost uniformly occupied up to the highest story. In the case of some of the favorite ones the rents, already high, have been increased by from ten to twenty per cent, this year. Still, all their space continues to be in demand, and many appli-

ennts are waiting their turns to get into them. This is remarkable, when we consider that the apartments are let at prices which would once have been regarded as high beyond reason for very desirable houses. No wonder that capitalists look favorably on investments in these establishments. They see apartment houses, in not a few cases, returning to their owners from ten to fifteen per cent, on their original cost, and therefore proving themselves to be the most profitable sort of property.

In the upper part of the town these flat houses are appearing in all directions, and in bany compelled to climb the steep, slippery | the region between Fourteenth and Fortysecond streets they are put up in situations not adapted for any other sort of structures which would pay their owners handsomely.

The great number and the costliness of the new buildings show the rapid growth of wealth and the increasing amount of capital seeking permanent investment in New York. Improved taste is also indicated in their architecture, which, besides, is more substantial than that of the older structures in their neighborhood.

A Crisis at Hand in Egypt.

One of the most perplexing problems with which England has ever had to deal is pressed upon her present Ministry by the state of things in Egypt. The precise event has occurred which Lord GRANVILLE, three months ago, admitted might necessitate an armed intervention on the part of the two Western powers. Yet the more closely the consequences of such a course are scrutinized, the more serious appear the burdens and the responsibilities which England would thus assume.

Foreign Secretary announced that while the British Ministry was determined to maintain the present system of surveillance and control over the finances exercised by the English and French Comptrollers-General, it lief may be provided for our crippled canals had no desire to interfere in any other way with the government of Egypt. He added Houses is of no consequence in this matter. that the only circumstance which could for the Cabinet to depart from the policy of name intervention in political matters would be and to the good sense of the Egyptian people to prevent such a catastrophe. Some weeks ago Lord Granville defined what he meant "anarchy," by notifying the Khedive that England could not recognize the claim of voting the budget set up by the Chamber of Notables, since their exercise of this function would frustrate the calculations and cripple the powers of the foreign Comptrollersspent last year in the construction of build- VILLE's definition of the term, it cannot be | will be vast amounts of it examined in the denied that anarchy at this moment reigns \$47,784,670. Never before was the building in Egypt. The Chamber of Notables, backed, trade in the city so active, and never before or perhaps excreed, by the native troops, have was so much money put in new erections insisted on the fundamental right of parliamentary assemblies, the right of determining the national revenue and expenditure. late in arriving, is now here, and for the They have forced Cherge Pasha to resign; they have compelled the appointment of a Ministry pledged to carry out their proopens the activity of last year will be equalled, gramme; they have placed the popular leader, ARABY Bey, in the War Office; and they have extorted from the Khedive an apin buildings brings exceptionally good re- proval of their plans. Thus every one of the agencies which three months ago Lord Granthe edifices are for business purposes, are | VILLE thought could be relied on to avert creeted in eligible quarters of the town, are the need of intervention has proved inorof solid construction, and by reason of their crative, the scheme of foreign control over height supply a large amount of office room. I the Egyptian finances has been virtually Some of the great business buildings put | though not avowedly repuliated, and acup last year, and which are still uncompleted, | cording to the latest telegrams the English bowever, are so situated that it is hard to see | and French Compar flore, recognizing the ca-

We cannot well see how England, brought face to face with an alternative which her ish mayy is quite competent to blocked As fast as they are ready for use we find Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez without asoperate in Egypt would, it was said, be brought from India. Should the present French Ministry refuse even to countening be a whit less powerful than they were a The more num rous conveniences and the | month ago. A vast amount of the bonds isalso driving the owners of the old into the of Bellish subjects, and the Sucz Canal is still

to entertain plans for reconstructing or re- Assuming, however, that the Ghapsronn modelling their edifices. Accordingly, we Cabinet, should the situation in Egypt remay expect this year much activity in build- | main unchanged, will feel constrained to ing in the best neighborhoods of the lower | carry out their menace of occupation, we

tenants. They will find a greater number of | in which a course seemingly demanded by the national dignity and security may involve the people of Great Britain. It is computed that for a Christian power to maintain law and order in Egypt and her dependency of Souden, surrounded as those countries are by the most fanatical of Moslem peoples, would require a standing army of 50,000 men. Where is such a force to come from? Not from India, for the troops stationed there would need rather to be strengthened than weakened in view of the animosity which England's new encroachment on the lands of Islam would be likely to excite among the forty million Mohammedans in Hindostan. It is plain that the burden of such a great addition to their military would practically devolve on the people of Great Britain. This serious consequence of occupation must therefore be confronted by the Ministry, even should every European power acquiesce ceptional elegance. Fifty thousand dollars in their action. But no such acquiescence can be looked for. Turkey views with the utmost jeniousy and resentment the scheme of English interference with her rich province. Italy is adverse to any change which would diminish her already waning influence in the Levant, the Russian press is permitted to bitterly denounce the measure, and the Governments of Berlin and Vienna have disthan perhaps ever before. But nobody can | tinetly signified their disapproval of any attempt on the part of the Western powers to subvert the existing regime in Egypt.

Such is the awkward predicament in which its foreign policy and the march of events in the Nile Valley have plunged the GLADSTONE Government. Could it have continued to count on the hearty cooperation of France, it might have faced without much misgiving creased largely last year. Between nine and the risks above enumerated; but the prospect ten millions was expended on the building of now is that it may have to encounter them single-handed. Such a task would suffice to multiplying that sort of structure are now tax the energies of a Ministry which was going on. Probably even more will be put not, like the present Cabinet, already harassed by such important questions of home policy as the treatment of Ireland and the proposed application of gag law to Parlia-

Statesman Cobb.

We learn from our esteemed contemporary, the World, that the Hon. THOMAS R. Cons of In liana is still inclined to press his measure for the establishment of a Federal school fund. Possibly Mr. Conn is not really so fleree in his determination as our esteemed contemporary reports him; but until he asks leave to withdraw his bill, we must count him with JAY GOULD, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Federalist-Republicans, and the ashington jobbers, in favor of popular educa ion by the general Government.

The World represents this imaginary Democrat as far from being ashamed of his company, or of his undemocratic scheme, and pushing his bill on the ground that it will provide a fund many millions greater than that provided by any partisan Republican bill before oither House.

If Mr. Conn chooses to turn Imperialist, GRANT Republican, Half Breed, or antediluvian, nobody, we suppose, will have any right to complain, except his own constituents; but he must not call his unconstitutional measures of consolidation Democratic measures.

The seizure of a power not found in the charter, the creation of another vast fund to be administered in the interest of party, with its natural increase of officeholders and bureaucratic corruptions, cannot be permitted to pass under the name of the party inspired by Thomas Jeffenson.

After the exposures made before the WHIT-THORNE Committee, J. H. WATMOUGH should not have been nominated as Paymaster-General of the Navy. He held that office temporarily ten years ago, when Smoon Robuson converted the department into a broker's shop for jobs, promotions, and contracts. War-Moudi became the creature of the Navy Ring. and lavished favors on MATREWS and others. the net contractors of SECOR ROBESON. Extracedinary efforts have now been made to con-In a despatch published last November, the | quer the prejudices of the Naval Committee of the Senate. But the record which Mr. Whir-THOUNE'S investigation left against WATMOUGH stands, and, fortunately, there is no probability that the Senate will confirm him.

Somebody has succeeded in putting the Devenport dock yard to a good deal of trouble. The discovery of lucifer matches in oakum there has led to orders for the examination hereafter of every bale as soon as received. As the Dooradoyle magazine in County Limerick, the outbreak of anarchy in Egypt; and it | Ireland, has lately been plundered of a large looked to the Khedive, to Chenip Pasha, quantity of dynamite, some reports estimating it at hundreds of pounds, and as Mr. Forsten's recent experience shows that even dynamite is not the limit of resort in explosives, he having received through the mail a small quantity of iodide of nitrogen, a very dangerous explosive. hard to obtain, which, had he opened the package, would have destroyed his hands, if not his life, the stir caused by common matches in the oakum may seem exaggerated. However, as in the dock yards there is usually plenty of force General. Now, if we accept Lord Gran- | to set at work picking onkum, no doubt there search for more lucifors.

The failure of the Latin-American Congress, lately held at Panama, is probably a token, on a small scale, of what the result of Mr. Blaine's Congress of American nations might have been. Colombia, which sent out the invitations, must have been disgusted at finding her near neighbors of Guatemala, Sal vador, Venezuela, and Costa Bica alone responding, and all but the latter many weeks indhand. The few dolegates wisely decided that the absence of pienipotentiaries from so many of the invited republies had prevented them from fulfilling their mission. If Mr. BLAINE'S Concress had not also resulted in failure, it might have led to something composed with which failure would have been good

The Panama Canal has once more had an Jan. 21. It consisted of the explosion of changes of dynamite and powder, and the shovelling out of the loosen of stones and earth. This is as if it were an accomplished fact. The beginaing of the canal has now been celebrated three mocessive times, reminding one of the numer-

Celestis Eggueri, Rosalie Lenczewski born Boot wit, Figures's Wiresweet, and Sapay them \$10,000 "in full of all debts, dehis behalf, as well for any pension or gratuity I'r compensation on account of services on lared." The mation certainly owes a great dobt of gratifude to Cammir Pollaski; it might ey nowe such a debt to his father and mother vere they living, and be glad to express if t them in some pecuniary way. But how much towes, either of mency or gratitude, to desendants of PULLERE a century after his louth is not so clear. The bill provides that ts sum shall be "full and adequate compensaion" to the four persons named, for their an estor's "sacrifices and services;" and it is obcious that the sum of \$100,000 would be reunricibly full compensation to them, however a might have been to him.

The city of Paltimore is already provided. with a fine library of reference, the gift of GROUND PRADODY. Mr. EROCH PHATT of that ing in the best neighborhoods of the lower carry out their menace of occupation, we city, an iron merchant, a bank President, and death written across every page; the promise is rather part of the city. This will be forcunate for six ald not overlook the grave complications until recently the Vice President of the Phila- of life, health, and prosperity.

delphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad now gives a free circulating library. He is build-ing a fire-proof structure at a cost of \$225,000 on ground in the centre of the city, owned by him, and he proposes on its completion to pay over to the city \$833,383,384, on condition that the city shall create a perpetual annuity of \$50,000 for the support of the library. Baltimore has largely benefited by the generosity of her citizens. The Quaker, Johns Hopkins, left some millions for the establishment of a university, a medical college, and a hospital, and in addition to the gift of a library, PEABODY en-

dowed a conservatory of music. We call particular attention to the remarkable sermons of remarkable preachers that were yesterday delivered in remarkable churches and are to-day sketched by our reporters on the first page of THE SUN. We cannot say that all the preachers belong to any of the sects of modern orthodox Christianity, but we can say that the sermons illustrate, in an extraordinary way, the religious anarchy of the times. We presume that few of our readers have up to date had any notion that there are so many singular preachers and churches in the city.

What legislation in Congress has come to is illustrated by the proceedings of the House last Friday. Nearly the whole of that day's session was taken up with one private bill, authorizing the President to appoint D. T. KIRBY to a captaincy in the army. Col. KIRBY was formerly tried by court martial for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was found guilty, and was dismissed from the service. On Friday it was urged that the proceedings had been informal, and the sentence excessive: that though Col. KIRBY may have been indiscreet in his potations, he had been gallant in battle. After the day had been consumed on this bill it was passed by a vote of 97 to 63. There are thousands of private bills before Congress. What is their average chance for consideration when the attention of the House of Representatives is absorbed for a day by so essentially a personal matter as this of Col. KIRBY? On the previous Friday there was a similar experience. There must soon on a re-form in the methods of legislation, or Congress will be buried under its own bills.

The vicissitudes of fortune are illustrated in the experience of PADDY RYAN. The Trojan champion has not only surrendered his hardcarned laureis to his Athenian conqueror, but has been robbed of \$300, while a sore nose, a cut lip and a bunch on the neck record his grievances in the battle. But none of these things are so hard to bear as the loud denunciations of those who a week ago lauded him to the skies, and the falling away of friends to grace the triumphs of SULLIVAN. In this respect the prize ring follows the fashion of the world at large.

To-day is to begin the distribution of the sixth installment of the indomnity paid by Mexico to American claimants under the award of the Mixed Commission over which Sir EDWARD THORNTON presided. The rigid fidelity with which these annual payments have been made, the meney to meet them being frequently deposited in bank months ahead, in this city, is a striking comment on the Mexican policy of HAYES'S Administration, which for a time treated the Government of the sister republic as irresponsible, although it was then paying, and has since continued to pay, large

The testimony before both the Coroner's jury and the Fire Marshal leaves the cause of the rapid spread of the fire in the Potter building somewhat of a mystery. How was it that so large a building was suddenly enveloped in flames? The most plausible explanation is that of one of Mr. Porrug's men, that an inflammable gas escuped from the flue and was ignited by the boiler furnace. When it is remembered that the flue was once abandoned because there was not sufficient draught, it is apparent that such an inflammable gas was likely to be generated. Every one has seen little explosions occur upon the opening of one of the ordinary solf-feeding parlor stoves. It is well known that the gas made by imperfectly consumed coal will burn even more rapidly than gunpowder when mixed with common air. Every furnace flue in the city, or anywhere, which does not draw well is a consource of peril. less mixed with common air and then ignited. Many otherwise mysterious explosions and rapidly spreading fires may be explained by obstructed flues.

While Congress is inquiring into the subject of pensions it would not be amiss for that body to inform itself as to the number of employees of the Government who receive salaries and likewise pensions. In the Custom House and Post Office there are many officials who are in receipt of handsome pensions in a Idition to the salaries they get. The same is true of other departments of the Government elsewhere. The idea of a pension used to be that it was for disabled soldiers and sailors, or the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors who had no other means of livelihood.

Can He Play Poker at Home! To the Editor of The Sus-Sat: Can the solve interfere if a few friends play poker for a small sum of money at a private house! (C. S. Hossons, Feb. 2.

There is no law that forbids people from playing for money any sort of game in their own home, so long as it is not made into a regular gambling house. But why should our friends wish to introduce gambling into a private house? Poker is a most charming game; a game requiring a keen insight into the pecultar characteristics of the different players and their individual methods of playing. A good poker player must have a cool head, a steady nerve, a quick judgment, and if he can spread a continued gloss of innocence and indifference over the emotional expressions of his countenance, when accounts are squared at the close of the evening, if they should be playing for something-a cake, for instance-the probability is that such a player will be entitled to it. In that case the rigorous laws that are understood to govern such transactions would compel him to take it. But to a game capable of the employment of such intellecquenting, this interesting eccenterly occurring that refinement, such a reprehensive judgment, such subtle analysis of other men's ways and actions, the staking of money on the result of a hand cannot add any worthy interest or landall there is thus far of the canal about which | able excrement. A thoroughly artistic, onthu-Mr. Brarsh busboen talking almost as profusely shattle poker placer shrinks from adding to his own funds at the expense of friends who may

have drapped in to pass a pleasant evening and it cannot be agreeable to any one to lose. Money can have no legitimate connection with any game of eards, and least of all with games demanding such skill as do whist or poker. If you play for money in your own house sina Villatuati to en Wirgowskii appear in a | the police have no right to invals, and there ill now to one Congress as the only surviving should be too reason for their washing to do hairs-at-law and personal representatives of | so. Counters are necessary to keep the record Count Pelaski, who was killed at Savannah of the game, and for this purpose there is an mare thus a century and. The bill proposes to almost infinite number of suitable articles. Matches, brans, gun wads, or coffee grains are made, and claims against the United States on affigood; or very handsome counters of ivery can be had, but the searchanch more expensive After that king of games with earls, whist, poker is the most fascinating of all; and, indeed over whist it possesses the advantage of much greater vivacity, and it can be properly played with far more social enjoyment than its more dignified rival. But there is no rea son for degrading it by introducing money as the representative of a man's judgment of much he thinks his hand is worth. Let ou friends play with coffee grains, and they will enjoy much more harmonious and agreeable reunions, with no thought of the police

> Our Continent is the broad title of a new illus-The illustrations—and who does not judge an illustrate periodical mainly by its pictures t-are very saturfatory. This is not one of the periodicals been with earl

WHERE ARE THE MISSING PAPERS?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- It is given out from the Department of State that a part of the correspondence relating to the so-called Peruvian Company is missing from the files. The disappearance of these letters, which are said to have contained some important revelations, naturally excites surprise.

If Mr. Blaine were a man easily embarrassed, he would be placed in an awkward position in regard to these papers. He has done what no former Secretary ever ventured to do-he has carried off into private life copies of all the Meial despatches in this Chilian and Peruvian business. More than this, he has openly exhibited to several persons what he claims to be the original drafts, with the emendations, of the instructions to Mr. Trescott. He has exhibited them in order to excite hostility against the President, and to create the impression that Gen. Arthur has changed front in regard to the 'policy" which had been contrived to entrap

Mr. Blaine came into possession of those drafts as Secretary of State. They belong to the public archives, and form a part of the current history of a diplomatic negotiation. As an individual or private citizen. Mr. Blaine had no more right to appropriate them to his personal use than he would have to take away the original Declaration of Independence, leaving an engraved copy in its place. Who knows what changes may have been made in the instructions after they were submitted to the Prosident?

Putting aside the misdemeanor involved in this act of purloining public papers, suspicion is necessarily excited that the man who confesses guilt in that respect, and even glories in the trick, is also responsible for the stolen correspondence, the possession of which he does not acknowledge. The belief is general here, and strong, that Mr. Blaine is fully informed how those letters disappeared, and through whose instrumentality they got out of the department. And, if they were not destroyed, he knows where they now are. Unfortunately for the ex-Secretary, his ante-

redents do not inspire confidence in any explanation he may attempt to make of this transaction. The Mulligan incident, though not altogether fresh, is deeply engraven on the public memory. Mr. Mulligan was called to Washington as a witness to establish serious charges against Mr. Blaine and he held Mr. Blaine's own letters to prove these charges. On the night of Mulligan's arrival at Washington he was invited, with other witnesses, to visit Mr. Blaine's house. He declined to go there. The next morning Mr. Blacke went to his hotel and, as Mr. Mulligan testifled under oath, he there be ought him on his knees to save him from disgrace and his family from ruin. After a second conference between Mr. Blaine and the witnesses, at which every effort and appeal were made to prevent the impending disclosures, Mr. Blaine visited Mr. Mulligan in his room. He there begged for the privilege of reading the criminating letters, in the hope of being able to explain away their guilty admisslons, and pledging his word to restore them forthwith. Mr. Mulligan, in a moment of confiding weakness, and perhaps of sympathy for the broken man, handed him the package, and Mr. Blaine instantly made off with it, and the correspondence was burned. That audacious act prevented a catastrophe at the time, which would have finished the political career of Mr.

If there were any real mystery about the papers now missing, the Mulligan episode would afford a sufficient explanation.

THE POULTRY QUESTION.

Views of a Boarder-Story of an Elk and at English Phensent.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In Major (scorge S. Leiaud's letter on the poultry question be touched me on a lemier spot by his reference to Califoruis. I am from that blessed country, and I know some thing about it. You could sell a stale fish to a house keeper there sooner than you could sell an undrawn fowl. I'm a shortest. When we kill our game there our the summer of 1878, although it has only re-first leisure moments are employed in "drawing" it cently attracted special attention. Mr. We regard this as an imperative necessity. To send a yould insure their being thrown to the pigs. You can't find a bird in any market in California, from a turkey to musty if dressed is all book. No chicken can possibly be
02 to ear brought to market in the condition these market
teen try to make us believe is the prober way. The real
sept to their opposition is the decrease in weight,
as for vos tame what an absorably by measure four
quarts of potations or apples—or measure anything else
two pt, perluge, small seeds, and even then weight is
better. In Canforma as Najor Leland says, everytime
cost by weight, and it is the only fair way; but here, it
you want a few appear or potators, they crain them into
infule measure, the spaces between being clear profit,
and, I might say, a clean swindle.
It is time some man, with good common sense, got up a
bill for the regulation of all this market business, designating how the common necessaries of He shall be soid
it ought to be passed by the Legislature. It would merit
the thanks of every housekeeper in the community
there should also be some limit as to the time game
though of exposed for saie.

In coing to and from one domicile I have passed twice
a day two or three pairs of English phensants that certainly came over early in December last. They must be
tough of fellows, for they have stood all the coid snaps
and the thaves. Day after day they ham up, and there
they will ham, no doubt, until somebody buys them, if it
takes all summer. musty if dressed is all bosh. No chicken can possibly b

takes all summer.

At the same blace there was half the carcass of an eik, which became as familiar a landmark as the City Hall. Day after day. At the same clase there was half the careass of an eik which became as familiar a landmark as the City Hall. Day after day the classy eye looked out on pedestrains. I used to speculate on the history of that animal. Imagination ran him back to the woods of Maine or cansils, and I exhausted instoll in calculating the days, weeks, and months that had intervened since he was knocked ever, the hands he had passed through, and wondered whether the people were still alive that had eaten the other half of him. But one day invised lim. He was come. Somebody probably had made an oder. Howked wort the deaths for a may or two to see whether there had been any increase.

And this sort of sunf is what they are giving us. Is it not a wonder that so many of us are alive? A Boarders.

To the Euron of The Sys—Sir Boston, with all its culture, finds its markets full of undrawn poultry, which

miture, finds its markets full of undrawn poultry, which Paris consumes hardly as much poultry in a day as ne large hotel in this city, and Londoners find it a

luxury confined to the wealthy.

The reason why drawn poultry will not keep, as do The reason why drawn positry will not keep as do dressed hogs and shoep, is because a fewl cannot be split open, dressed as mally, and white dry.

If, as Major Leband suggests, the marketmen are trying to make the Abienteen believe the moon is made of creen choose, and botte mer know better, why the inference is that Major Leband knows more about green there and astronomy than he does about drawn or undrawn positre.

Onlice Market Index and Journal, Th Vescy street.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If "A. J." had only thought a little before writing his letter to Tus Sus yesterday he would not have attempted to correct Major Leland, who is certainly in the right. I have been myself the largest dealer to the Manchester, Paris. Lis-ben, and Madrid markets, and in these places should a dealer expose for sale any positive without being naked or unked, as they call if in Endiaboro market stang, he or she, as the case may be would be subject to a week's majorasomment and a heavy fine besiles. I know this to may sorrow, having been locked on several times and having been ined \$10 once, which I'm sure was quite except for such a small offence.

See Your I'ch, a

To the Eurob of The Sun-Sir: Major beland is quite right conversing dressed poultry in the benden market. I myself have purchased ready dressed. coultry in Extilione place, Oxford street, London, the cal rubblaming his positry in Shroyshire. Charcoal as used. This fourfeen years easy retice in London Busonary, Feb. 10.

The Visitors from Australia.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This ming's Sex contains a very kindly reference to the shoul representatives to accompany Sir Henry Parker

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN'S port of the American Institute election on the 19th 81 says. Alexander Knox, the oldest living member. a he poined in 1828 voted the regular ticket atthough the hands was on the opposition taket the said his nomination was utiling the constant. I will thous you to correct this statement, as I voted the members taken and did not as an examination was extroor as consent. DE WAST DEVENTED THE STREET, Feb. 11.

From the Uthor Heraid. Prosident Arthur, with his extreme caution, bee not satisfy the Senate always. The Naval Commit the has decided to report adversely on his nomination for Paymester control of the Navy. Watmough is the name of the infortunate cardidate.

Wisdom for Journalists.

From Degree Rechard Smith's Concentrall Suzette. Newspaper editors ought to have some knowledge of the meaning of cords. What is the sense in calling a sreat building a shell, which is filed with bride partitions from bottom to top for the four walls of every room? What are the public schools doing when editors ass words in this ignorant way? NEWS FROM JUPITER.

The news that the astronomers have lately received from the planet Jupiter is extremely interesting. It has come across an expanse of space four hundred million miles in breadth. The Atlantic cable with its tiny span of three thousand miles is nothing to this. Moreover, it is news, not from another continent, but from another world. So immensely has the range of human thought expanded that men find it worth while to spend their lives in trying to penetrate the mysteries of stars and planets. sure that whatever tales of genuine discovery among these distant suns and worlds they may have to tell will find generous and appreciative listeners. Men are beginning to clearly perceive, not merely that the whole earth is akin but that this world is only one member of a closely connected system of worlds. The other worlds of this system then possess great interest for us, and the modern astronomer, with his telescope and spectroscope, must be reckoned among the news gatherers of the age.

scope has recently been showing in Jupiter, it will be necessary to recall some facts previously known about that giant planet. Juniter is the largest body in the solar system except the sun itself, and exceeds the earth in volume about 1,300 times. The girth of the earth at the equator is in round numbers 24,000 miles. Jupiter's equatorial girdle measures 267,000 miles. But Jupiter is light in proportion to his size. His specific gravity is a little less than that of water. Therefore, if we can imagine an ocean big enough to try experiment, Jupiter dropped into it would not sink. The belts of Jupiter are well-known phenomena. They are among the first objects upon which the amateur astronomer who has happily become the possessor of a telescope tries its powers, and there is probably nothing else in the whole heavens that he views so fre quently and with so much satisfaction. Yet although astronomers have been watching these belts and behelding the wonderfu changes that take place in their appearance for more than 200 years, they have not succeeded in satisfactority explaining them. Within a few months, however, a great deal of light has

been thrown upon this subject. About four years ago the astronomical world was interested in the appearance upon Jupiter's southern hemisphere of a huge red spot some twenty-five or thirty thousand miles long and seven or eight thousand broad. Half a dozen different theories were advanced to account for this appearance. Some said it was an opening in the cloud-choked atmosphere of Jupiter, showing the red-hot ball of the planet beneath; others, observing its permanence of form, supposed it to be a portion of the solid body of the planet heaved up and thrust through the vaporous envelope-a precipitous and flery continent. Still others imagined it to be ar enormous slag floating on the molten surface of the planet. Most astronomers, however, preferred to wait for more facts before forming theories. This spot has remained visible ever since, and anybody can see it with a good telescope of two inches aperture. It was soon perceived that the spot moved slightly faster than the rest of the luminous disk. Supposing it to be a part of the more solid body of the planet, observations were made upon it to determine the time of Jupiter's rotation. The result obtained was about 9 hours 55 minutes and 35 seconds, showing that this great globe is whirling around its axis twenty-five times as

fast as the earth. Recently another phenomenon, not so conspicuous but even more wonderful than the red spot, has been perceived on Jupiter. This is a brilliant white spot which sometimes appears upward of five thousand miles in diameter, and at other times is almost invisible. It moves faster than the red spct, going around in about nine hours and fifty minutes, so that in forty-four or forty-five days it makes a complete circuit of the planet with respect to the red spot. There is reason to think that the white spot has been visible at times ever since Denning of England, who has devoted much study to the subject, thinks that this spot shines with its own light, and that it is a part of, or a projection from, the actual surface of the planet. That being the case, of course it is to be depended upon for determining the rotation period of the planet rather than the red spot, the speed of which has begun to slacken. Once in about fifty-six days the luminous spot fades until it is barely perceptible, and when it brightens again making their way down the river fourteen miles in its speed is slightly increased. Now comes a very interesting observation. On New Year's to the shore, but it was a cold night. They were too at night Mr. Denning observed that the spot was almost invisible, and it remained in that condition for several days. A big cloud had hidden it. This cloud had been observed from the time of its formation in Jupiter's atmosphere on Dec. 14. It was then some distance behind the white spot, but as it moved with even greater velocity than the spot, it overtook and obscured it. Other dark, roundish masses, like clouds, have been observed rising along the belts, stringing themselves out, and finally merging into the great dark bands on either side of the equator. In this way an entirely new belt has been formed. From the behavior of these clouds, there can be little doubt that we actually see them rising from the hidden regions of the planet, and gradually spreading as they enter the upper portion of the atmosphere. This may account for the existence of the belts, which seem to be kept up by a supply from beneath. Imagine a line of enermous bonfires strung along near earth's equator, and constantly pouring into the atmosphere clouds of black smoke. The band that this smoke would make around the earth as viewed from another planet would perhaps resemble the beits of Jupiter. But the resemblance cannot be carried any further, for we have no informa-tion as to the source or nature of the dark clouds on Jupiter, and their dusky him may arise from a difference of level. As to the lu-minus sized at present nobely can say what it arise from a difference of level. As to the lu-minous spet, at present nobedy can say what it is or why it shines so brightly. Yet there is a certainty, an attention to detail, and an evi-dent progress in the observations now being made, which give strong hope that the next news from Jupiter may go far to clear up the mystery and enable us to understand the tre-mendous operations of nature in that mendous operations of nature in that distant and gigantic world.

Who is the Oldest Firemant

To the Epitor of The Sun-Son: "O'B." claims in The Sux to-day that Mr. D. D. H. berts is the oldest living member of the New York Volunteer Fire Department, and gives the date of his certificate as March 28, 1928. "O'B." is in error. The oldest using member of the Volunteer Fire Department probably is Arraham B. Purdy, who pound for the Company No. 11 in the year legit, but above certificate boars that April 1828. We Purdy seemed to the same company for the dult pales of Woodston, and of Arraham B. Purdy seemed in the same company from the dult pales of Woodston, and of Arraham the Purdy seemed in the same company from the dult pales of Woodston, and of Arraham threatment in 1863. A V.

Any Young Feb. 8.

Any Young Feb. 8.

cousin. Mr. Hall, the championship for being the oldest fireman. Mr. Holl is now third assistant cashier of the Continental Bank, and is the old stroiming freman in his four through America. White thanking you for the same, primit on his four through America. White thanking you for the same, primit on his four through America. White thanking you for the same, primit on his four through Lorentz and in the contract of the property of the same and the same and the free and the primit are the primit of the color through the first owner of the same and the s

the object living number of the Volunteer Fire Topiart Names school of Forestry was instituted ment, with their credit must be reneweded to our out? Forest laws was interpret in Part. The

To the Epiton of Tax Sen-Sir I saw in Tex Sen of Feb 8 an actain relating to the olded fixing mean her of the old New York Volunteer Fire Desartment her of the one New York Samither five Inquiring the The Francia of Jacob Moore chain a certificate dated that 24 1850 miss Mr. if. B. Roberts week to years, claims a certificate dated March 25 1828. Allow the to say that method of Those is the oblight living member. I have a meritificate from the same five Department—the chain countries is substituted to the chain of the Department of the chain fact that is the chain of the Repartment of the chain that is the property could find be a pape yet.

B. Mygarkard

To the Epston of The Str. Sir. In talks a Str. I read an account of Mr. H. H. Rodorta who is Department, which he found in March, tells lie is going desipared with Themas March, tells lie is planed the ground desipared with Themas March, and is now set oil Volunteer Fire Benariment in 1820, and is now set years oid, yet well and hearty.

NEW YOME, Feb. 8.

Lead him with death for refusing, shut the bully dead.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Philadelphia magistrate has been fined 30 for making an excessive charge of 35 conts in a fa -A church adjoining that of the "Hole Stairs," at Rome, is used by the Italian Hovern

-The Basque costumes near Bayonne and

the villages in the Pyronees are beginning to be replaced -Ex-King Amadeus was recently robbed

by one of his servants in his palace at Turin or issued france' worth of jewels and silver. -The Prussian budget is made to show a

urplus of \$0,000,000. This is chiefly due to the work ing of the railreads bought by the State -The Zurich doctors took advantage of

avater's remains having lately to be moved to examine his skull, which they found small but well pro--A Chicago child was killed by a railroad engine, and the father, by way of retailstion, placed timbers on the track in order to wreck an express train

-The Evangelical church at Baden Baden has, by the death of an old lady's cockaton, twenty years after her own demise, got the bequest which was con-To understand the meaning of what the teletingent on that bird's decease. -The hotels at Rome are turning away

foreigners, that is, all except Americans and English, who are alone able to feet their bills and pay premiums for choice seats at the carnival festivities -The man who expects to adjust the rope around Guiteau's neck is named Robert Strong. He has had enough practice to make him proficient. He says

that, although Guiteau seems brave now, he expects to see him die like a cur. -A witness in a trial at Marshall, Texas, asked the Judge to excuse him from the stand for a min ute. Going into an antercoom, be committed suicide with a pistol. He had no personal interest in the lawsuit.

and why he chose that time to die is a mystery.

-Commander Cheyne seems sanguine of obtaining \$40.000 in America toward the expense of reaching the north pole by balloons. Sir Hugh Allaq and other residents of Montreal have undertaken to obtain a

subsidy of \$20,000 from the Canadian Government. -Sullivan was refused admission to the vake held over the nody of his friend McCarty, in Boston, and he thrust his arm through a window, seized the immented McCarty by the foot, and had pulled him half vay out before the amazed company could stop him.

... Barty Cornwall, a performer in a Southwestern circus, turned his professional acility to account by climbing up posts and balconies into houses at night as a burglar. The route of the show was marked by a succession of his robberies, until he was caught in Texas -The Phoenix fire office of London celebrates its centenary this year. The Sun office, which does not take risks outside the United Kingdom, and has s far larger business than any there, is about a centur

older. The great fire of Chicago cost the Pisenix \$500,000, and that of Boston \$250,000. -The walls of an eight-story Cincinnati building, intended for a hotel, were watched daily by crowds as they rose, the opinion being general that they were too filmsy to stand. This judgment proved sound for they have been toppled over by the wind; but the crash came in the night, when uchody was near enough

to see it or get killed. -Mr. Talbot of Margam Abbey, Lord Lieutenant of Giamorganshire, and father of the House of Com-mons, says that in fifty eight years he has never raised a tenant's rent. His rental is marly \$250,000 a year. The ill linck said to attend abbey lands goes with his. His father inherited through an heirers, and he himself lost his only son, who died when under 30, unmarried

-- A Presbyterian missionary at Fort Wrangell, Alaska, writes to the St. Louis Board of Miss punished with death. An old woman, whom the native charged with being an agent of the devil, was tied to a tree and left five days without food. Her thirst avan ag gravated with sait water, and at last she was hacked to

-The Chicago Grand Jury say, after a long investigation of gambling: "We came to the con viction that gambling is at present protected by the po-lice power of the city, and that it is an almost hopeles task to attempt an enforcement of the criminal laws against the perateious nuisance as long as the police authorities, under instructions from the Nayor, permit gambling to go on in open violation of the law

-William Henderson, a Philadelphia thief, gave up picking pockets and began to east an honest life. He won the love of a young schoolmistress, and they were engaged to marry. After all the preparations has been made for the wedding, which was to take place in a few days, a detective informed her parents of their ores pective son-in-luw's past career. The shock to the uir was so great that her recovery is doubtful. Henderson now accuses the detectives of blackmading him -William P. Ridgeway of San Francisco

fell in love with the Wislow Forbes, and sugaged to marry her. He was about 70 years old, and hust a varymar alse tion of the heart, besides being a sufferer from paralesis his physician assured him that marriage would be speedily followed by death. Unwilling to take that risk, he broke his promise. These facts were presented in his defence to a suit for dananges, but the jury did not deem them material, and gave the widow a vertice of \$5.000. -Three young fellows took it into their

heads to dance at the grave of a friend at Lawrence ville, his, and one of them fell into it. Their conduct shocked the mourners, who drove them away, and subleaky bont, which finally sank under them. They swam hausted to go any further, and in the morning their desc bodies were found.

-The London Builder takes the pleasant professional view that the failure of a public work is not always an unnifigated inteferture, and recalls the tast that Mr. Brunel, the famous engineer of the Great West ern Railroad, said when he met the directors after the calamitous collapse of a bridge: "It is an excellent those that it happened. I was going to build a good many bridges on the same plan, and now I shall do better." This was the recklesely extravagant genius who, after he had spent \$5,000,000 on a tunnel, said "And after all the thing could easily have been avoided."

-The death of Lord Largan, who until seized by paralysis at a comparative early age, was at able Irish politician, seems to have called up the carest of his celebrated grey bound. Master Neverath, to the excinsion of his own. The dog was brought up in an Irist cabin by a boy named Metirath, after who called, and made an ignomimous failure on ha On the second he came out splendadly, and being ; re-sented to Lord Lurgan by his owner, James tonway, won for him every event for which he was entered save one. His triple Waterios Cup victories are uncaralleled in the annuis of this blue rition of the least.

-A reward of \$500 was offered six years age for the capture of Wiley Redding, a Georgia negro criminal, and the impression got abroad that the money would be paid for his body "dead or alive." The ledel that everybody had a right to kill Redding, and that a existence precurious in the extreme. He was hunted like a wild beast, shot at, wounded, and compelled to hade in the mountains. At times he eleganed a result by conecaling his identity, and during the past two years work near Fairburn. He field again, but was chased and

-The Duke of Hamilton has just despatched to London the account consequent of his library which is to be sold early in the season. The first let despatched consisted carriedy of manner spite; the second constrained was not the same mature, and was made up of forriecti large cases, which section differtively to dispersal of great libraries, like those of the Dukes of Mariborough and Hamilton; but these fooks and mare scripts-in many cases of great historical value *48

To the Entropy of The Sex-Kir I claim for my first. Hungary than the "O'a let as a filled to the section of the terminals of a set in and I to the Entropy of The Sex-Kir I claim for my first. Hungary than the "O'a let as a filled." brenght our over Winter, a stad in of madeline as the class made been in va-intheric unknown to fame. Prices have also been in va-

to using the early with his wait rat doubler, and is who and in attended successful the west and the west. Wes High derived successful the early below.

To this Entrol of Tox St.5-Str. While I do not claim for Mr Edward W Destroye the credit of being the early the north of Entrol. In Fig. 1. same one is percared to shot a certificate of includer ship inter-lating the tried stay of September Pel. Mr. between the first stay of September Pel. Mr. so terrally destructive in France have been into the first who as a serial percentage of the first stay of th both mechanically and hydrographically in the forcase by preventing any large best of water from colors ing and as a sort of permanent the shrute, in the latter

-Jake Painter and his own way in Re-w. Committee inclineral for a minutest of years of it was. His wife got a divorce and married again; but to him frightening her so thoroughly that she remained A neighbor offended him and he retalished by poissoning cattle, until the family moved as as to see also his person urion, the shot three men who at various times to suid to be the oldest member of the old Volunteer Fire | Thomas Linturear's house, near by, and demanded the